SEWARD PENINSULA FEDERAL SUBSISTENCE REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING

PUBLIC MEETING

VOLUME II

Nome Mini-Convention Center Nome, Alaska March 7, 2017 9:21 a.m.

Members Present:

Louis Green, Chair Brandon Ahmasuk Fred Eningowuk Theodore Katcheak Ronald Kirk Leland Oyoumick Charles Saccheus Elmer Seetot

Regional Council Coordinator - Karen Deatherage

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Page 99
                      PROCEEDINGS
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                    (Nome, Alaska - 3/7/2017)
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                     (On record)
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                     CHAIRMAN GREEN:
                                      Good morning, folks.
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     I think we'll call this meeting back to order. It's
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     about 9:21.
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                     MS. DEATHERAGE:
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                     CHAIRMAN GREEN: Negative 30.
     Everybody got their bunny boots on today?
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                     (Laughter)
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                     CHAIRMAN GREEN:
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                                       Anyway, we're going to
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     take up with non-agenda items with the public if
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     there's anybody on the phone.
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                     (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN GREEN: Any tribes on the
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     phone.
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                     (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN GREEN: ANCSA corporations
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     make comments.
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                     (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN GREEN: Hearing none on the
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     phone. Anybody in the room.
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                     (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN GREEN: I don't see anybody
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     raising their hand. We'll move forward on that and
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     move into calling Megan up on 17-01. Charlie, you
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     better get some coffee.
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                     (Laughter)
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                     MS. KLOSTERMAN:
                                     Good morning, Mr.
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             Members of the Council. Again, for the record,
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     my name is Megan Klosterman and I am a wildlife
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     biologist with the Office of Subsistence Management.
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This morning I have two analyses to go over with the Council. Both are related to the Federal lands closures for moose in Unit 22A. The Council will need to take action on each item separately, but those actions will need to be coordinated so they do not contradict each other.

The first is a review of a moose closure already in place in Unit 22A and the other is a special action analysis for moose in 22A. If the Chair agrees, I think it would be most productive to present information from both analyses prior to the Council's discussion.

 I will start with the closure review, which is Wildlife Closure Review 15-09 for moose in Unit 22A and can be found on Page 22 of the Council meeting materials.

 This is simply a review of the Federal lands closures that exist for moose in Unit 22A. OSM reviews these closures every three years to ensure that Federal lands don't remain unnecessarily closed. If the Council feels the closures are no longer warranted, it will need to submit a proposal to lift or modify the closures.

There are three areas for moose in Unit 22A and Federal public lands closures exist in all three areas. In the North Unit of 22A, Federal public lands are closed to moose harvest except by residents of Unit 22A. In Central Unit 22A, Federal public lands are closed to moose harvest except by residents of Unalakleet. In Unit 22A remainder, Federal public lands are closed to moose harvest except by residents of Unit 22A.

 A little bit of biology. In Unit 22, moose surveys are limited to selected drainages. As a result, population estimates exist for Central Unit 22A but not for the Northern or Southern, which is the remainder hunt areas. In 2012, the population estimate in the Central hunt area was 545 moose, which is approaching the State's management goal of 600 to 800 moose. However, the moose density at 0.23 moose per square mile is still low compared to other areas in Alaska.

A survey to update population estimates

is scheduled for this spring. A composition survey was conducted in the Central Unit 22A hunt area in late 2016. Final results of this survey are pending, but preliminary results suggest that bull:cow ratios remain high and population density remains above the densities observed during the early 2000s.

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> Between 2005 and 2015 an average of 24 moose were harvested annually in Unit 22A. During that time 73 percent of the harvest was by local users, which is defined as residents of Unit 22A. However, in the past several years, non-local harvest has increased while local harvest has remained relatively stable. You can see some information about that on Table 3 of the closure review.

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It's worth noting that local reporting in the Central hunt area is believed to be good given the requirement for a registration permit. However, under-reporting is likely in the other two hunt areas.

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For the closure review, the OSM conclusion is to maintain the status quo. surveys indicate that the Unit 22A moose population has grown but remains at a low density. However, given the lack of recent survey data, the current status is In addition, harvest has increased in recent unknown. years, particularly among non-local users. As a result, retaining the closures to non-local users is the most conservative approach and will ensure the continuation of subsistence use until additional information becomes available.

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Next, I will present the Wildlife Special Action Request 17-01 also for moose in Unit 22A, which can be found in the supplemental materials in your meeting materials binder.

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The proponent, Lance Kronberger of Eagle River, requests that the Federal lands closure in the Unit 22A remainder moose hunt area, which is the southernmost hunt area, be rescinded from September 1st through September 30th, 2017, to coincide with the State's non-resident moose season.

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This analysis is very similar to the analysis I just went over. The differences are that, one, it applies only to the southernmost hunt area in

Unit 22A and, two, it applies only to September 1st through September 30th of 2017.

In addition, the proponent suggests that the moose densities in this area are influenced by Unit 18 moose population. As a result, this analysis includes information on the moose populations in adjacent hunt areas. You guys can see the map on Page 3 of the analysis.

As mentioned earlier, moose population in Unit 22A has grown since the early 2000s when densities were at their lowest, but they do remain below 0.25 moose per square mile. In Unit 21E to the east, the moose density has been relatively stable at about one moose per square mile. Although moose dispersal may occur between Units 21 and 22, there's no expectation that dispersal is occurring above historical averages and there's no evidence to suggest that this population is contributing to growth of the Unit 22A population.

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In Unit 18, which has experienced significant moose population growth in recent years, moose densities are 2.8 moose per square mile along the Lower Yukon and 2 moose per square mile in the Andreafsky survey area. It is plausible that the recent growth of the Unit 18 population has influenced moose densities in Unit 22. However, it is unknown if or to what degree this has occurred.

As mentioned earlier, moose harvest in Unit 22A has historically been dominated by local users, but increasingly harvest is attributable to non-local users. This is especially true in the Unit 22A remainder hunt area where locals have been responsible for 25 percent or less of the harvest in each of the past three years. You can see Figure 2 on Page 10 of the analysis for more information on that.

 Again, it's worth noting that local harvest is expected to be under-reported in this area and harvest rates don't necessarily reflect the importance of this resource to local users.

If this special action is approved, Federal public lands in Unit 22A remainder hunt area will be open to all users September 1st through September 30th, 2017. It is unknown what impact this

will have on the moose population in the area or on local subsistence users.

If approved, this request would primarily benefit nonresident hunters and guides who would be able to hunt on Federal public lands for the entire 30-day nonresident season and who report the most harvest in the area. It would also benefit non-local resident hunters who would also be able to hunt on Federal public lands during the month of September.

 However, non-local residents who wish to hunt the August 1st through August 31st or January 1st through January 31st as allowed under State regulation would continue to be restricted to State lands during those periods, which could result in confusion.

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It's worth noting that the Board may find this request is not time sensitive and in that case the request could be deferred and considered during the upcoming regulatory cycle when we might have more recent survey data to include in our analysis.

The OSM preliminary conclusion is to oppose Wildlife Special Action 17-01 due to a lack of evidence that the population continues to grow. Results from the 2016 composition survey and upcoming 2017 abundance survey will be useful in the continued evaluation of the population. In addition, input from the Council and public may provide insight into localized moose dynamics and might assist the board in their decision.

We did have a public hearing last night to hear comments from the public, but we had no comments brought up at that meeting. We'll incorporate any comments that this Council may have into the analysis before we finalize our conclusion and send it to the Board, but at this point our preliminary conclusion is to oppose this request.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Any questions from council, comments. Oh, he's getting ready to do something here. I don't know. You're making me nervous, Bill.

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(Laughter)
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                     CHAIRMAN GREEN: Charlie been talking
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     to you again?
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                     MR. KIRK: Mr. Chair.
                                            Ron Kirk.
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                     CHAIRMAN GREEN: Yeah, Ron.
                                                   There you
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     are. Go ahead.
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                     MR. KIRK: Yeah, I have a question on
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     the reports she just gave. How do you get the figures
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     for non-local residents in remainder of Unit 22A and
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     the figure from local residents? Because we have a
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     moose population in Unit 18 that worked their
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     way to remainder of 22A in our area. My question is
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     how do you come up with this figure of non-local
     residents.
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                     CHAIRMAN GREEN:
                                      Ron, she'll speak to
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     that. Thank you.
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                     MS. KLOSTERMAN:
                                      Through the Chair.
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     All of the harvest data that we got for this analysis
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     was actually taken from the Alaska Department of Fish
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     and Game's website and from personal communication with
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     the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Bill can
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     actually provide more information about that population
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     here in a few minutes.
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                     Thank you.
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                     CHAIRMAN GREEN:
                                      Thank you, Megan.
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                     MR. KIRK: Mr. Chair.
                                            I have one more
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     for her if that's okay.
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                     CHAIRMAN GREEN: You're on. I was just
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     going to ask if you had any more.
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                     Thank you, Ron.
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                     MR. KIRK: Yeah, I have another
     question for you. If we were to try to extend our
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     moose harvest from December and ending of January to
     ending of March, do we have to put in a proposal to
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     extend that?
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                     Because with this climate change it's
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pretty hard to harvest -- go do our subsistence harvest in our area because we have drainages that we have to cross and there's no way to cross them when the ice is thin. We can't be harvesting our moose during those times when it's open.

I'm wondering how can we extend it from January 31st -- from December 1 to -- instead of ending it January 31st, open it from December 1 to March 31st. That's my question.

 Because it's pretty hard for us to harvest especially with this climate change. We had open water right into ending of December and beginning of January all the way down the coast. Everybody has been aware of that through the whole region and ice was pretty thin. So it's finally think now and it's closed to us. That's my concern.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Thank you, Ron.

Megan.

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MS. KLOSTERMAN: Through the Chair. Yes, that is definitely something that the Council can turn a proposal in for for this wildlife regulatory season.

MR. KATCHEAK: Mr. Chair. I have a

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Ted.

MR. KATCHEAK: I would like to give you a little history about the past moose activity and moose hunts or moose population. It's been taken almost 30, 40 years to get this far where our moose are finally coming around. Like Ron said, we have problems going out to harvest moose because of our weather and ice condition.

I've always thought that -- it took us time, like back in the '80s, '70s or late '70s and '80s, our moose population we were only allowed to harvest so much, like very few, and the moose that we harvested were like five, maybe six a year for the whole village. And St. Michael, being our neighbor,

 comment.

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they're going through the same problems that we go
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     through.
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                     This action I think would harm our way
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     to go out and harvest
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     because they have planes and boats and everything else
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     and we
     only have our feet walking across the ice and trying to
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     go up to the hills to harvest. So if I had to go on to
     accept this
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     modification, I would have to pray that maybe the guy
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     will give me moose.
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                     So it's a very hard subject to talk
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     about right now for me because it's taken this long for
     the population to grow and now we have moose and now
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     they want to hunt the moose. So I would say that I
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     would like to continue as status quo and we have our
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     villages and local people governing the game if we can
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     and we often do.
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                     Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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                     CHAIRMAN GREEN:
                                       Thank you, Ted, for
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     your comment.
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                     Megan.
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                     MS. KLOSTERMAN:
                                       Thank you, Ted.
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     Through the Chair, I just want to clarify for the moose
     closure maintaining the status quo means to keep it
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     closed to non-Federally qualified users on Federal
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     public lands. So that would keep non-Federally
     qualified users from hunting moose on Federal public
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     lands in Unit 22A if we maintain the status quo.
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                     Thank you.
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                     CHAIRMAN GREEN: Is there any further
     comments for Megan on
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     this one proposal from Council.
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                      (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN GREEN:
                                       Anybody on the phone.
     I don't know if Fred is on.
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                      (No comments)
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CHAIRMAN GREEN: He must not be. I think we can just go ahead and move forward on that with your next report there. Oh, Bill. Bill, you want to enlighten us with some numbers or you've got to bring something up.

MR. DUNKER: Mr. Chair. If you wanted to, we could move into some of the updated biological information for the area.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Okay.

MR. DUNKER: Okay. So, as I alluded to yesterday, we got down to the central portion of Unit 22A and conducted a spring GSPE moose survey. We were at it up until about Friday of last week. Wrapped things up and we were able to run the analysis and come up with an estimate for moose abundance in the central portion of Unit 22A.

Based on what we observed, the current estimate for the central portion of Unit 22A is 840 moose plus or minus 11 percent. It was a really good survey. We had a good crew put together down there and we were able to get a relatively precise estimate of moose abundance.

Recruitment for the population is estimated at 12 percent, which is not too bad. It's not phenomenal recruitment for a moose population. Basically anything over 14 is probably a more comfortable recruitment rate for a moose population, but it's still adequate.

So when we look at the current estimate compared to 2012, it indicates that the population has continued to grow roughly 9 percent annually. As it stands right now, it's at a current density estimate of .35 moose per square mile. This is an increase from the density estimate in 2012 of .23 moose per square mile.

This past fall, as Megan mentioned, we got out and did a fall composition survey in the same survey area. That was completed in the tail end of November, early December. We observed a total of 250 moose, which is usually our standard for these types of surveys. We shoot for roughly 30 percent of a most recent population estimate. We exceeded that sample

size objective based on the 2012. We only look at it compared to what moose abundance probably was in the area when we were doing the survey. We still managed to meet that sampling objective, so we feel pretty confident about the results of that survey.

The last time that there was a composition survey completed in that area was in 2009. At that time it was roughly 50 bulls per 100 cows. As of last fall, the bull:cow ratio was on the order of 124 bulls per 100 cows. When we talk with other biologists throughout the state, that kind of comes across as somewhat of a nonsensical estimate. There were some concerns that we had missed a large portion of the cows in the area, but upon further investigation we realized we covered all the available habitat.

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We often try and allocate our effort evenly throughout all the habitat on the landscape so as not to bias the results of the survey by focusing on areas where we have a large number of bulls versus the riparian corridors where we're more likely to find cows with calves or single cows and things like that.

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Again, we feel pretty good about the estimate. What it does bring to light is perhaps the influence of local harvest patterns and potentially moose movement. Moose in the fall time post rut they often occupy the portions of the headwaters of some of the smaller tributaries along those drainages and things.

So when we look at a map of that area, you know, the headwaters of places like the north fork of the Unalakleet or the North River, those kind of butt right up against some of the drainages coming up from the Yukon. So there may be some mixing in that area and may be influencing -- so that movement may be influencing these results to some degree.

It's certainly raised some questions about the influence of moose movement in the area and it's something we'd like to investigate further in the future here.

But, collectively, you know, when we look at the abundance estimate that we got last week and the comp survey results from last fall, generally speaking the population has continued to grow and

bull:cow ratios in the area more than likely are quite high.

I guess that's pretty much the latest and greatest in terms of biological information for the area. We've historically used these estimates from the central portion of the Unit 22A to shed light on what may be taking place in other portions of the unit.

Assuming that we've experienced growth in the southern portion and northern portion, we estimate based on the density estimates from this most recent survey a total population of 645 moose in the northern portion and a total of 558 moose in the southern portion.

I guess I'd kind of throw it back to you guys if you have any particular questions and we can maybe discuss this further.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Thank you, Bill.

Brandon.

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MR. AHMASUK: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thanks, Bill, for the information. Maybe I missed it. If it were to open, is there going to be some kind of quota system in place or is it just going to be open for the non-Federally qualified subsistence users?

MS. KLOSTERMAN: Through the Chair. If this was opened, the Council would have to turn in a proposal to open the area and that would be up to whatever you would put in that proposal. So you could propose to modify the closure to put quotas in place.

Well, let me take that back a little bit. We can't really tell the non-Federally qualified users necessarily how many they can take according to State regulations. There are some loopholes that we can go through in order to maybe make the closure — to just modify the closure. So maybe not open it all the way. Say we could open it for a month or so if we needed to.

So there are ways to go about just modifying the closure that would still limit non-Federally qualified users take, but would still open it somewhat. So that would be up to the Council to put

Page 110 together a proposal and figure out what it was that you 1 2 would want to do for that. 3 4 Thank you. 5 MR. AHMASUK: Thanks for that. 6 7 wasn't me necessarily supporting. That was just, I guess, playing devil's advocate because the question 8 9 might get asked later. 10 So thanks. 11 12 13 CHAIRMAN GREEN: Thank you, Brandon. 14 15 Any other Council questions or 16 comments. 17 18 (No comments) 19 20 CHAIRMAN GREEN: On the phone. 21 MR. KIRK: Mr. Chair. 22 Ron Kirk, Stebbins. 23 2.4 25 CHAIRMAN GREEN: Go ahead, Ron. 26 MR. KIRK: This is Ron. I'm one of the 27 Fed board members there. My concern is if it was to 2.8 open the remainder of Unit 22 or actually for the whole 29 30 unit of 22A and remainder, would we be able to, like Brandon say, put a limit on it to open it 31 32 for only one month for non-Federal users? 33 34 Because if we open it, like right now it's open from December 1st to January 31st, if we left 35 36 it like that and left it open for non-Federal users, what I'm concerned about is we'd be losing our moose. 37 It will be depleting and would be harder for us 38 villages to harvest our moose to put food on our tables 39 through the whole area of Unit 22A. 40 41 42 So I'm wondering if we could put a 43 limit on the month. Leave it open only for a month for non-Federal users. That's my concern. 44 45 Thank you, Mr. Chair. 46 47 48 CHAIRMAN GREEN: Thank you, Ron. 49 50

1 Megan.

MS. KLOSTERMAN: Thank you. Through the Chair. Yes, for the closure review the Council has the options of maintaining the status quo, which would take no action or you can modify the closure, which like you just mentioned you could say just open it for a month or a few weeks or whatever you would deem appropriate in your proposal or you could choose to eliminate the closure or you could make any other recommendation that you would see fit.

Any of those options would take a proposal for this wildlife regulatory cycle. So those are all options that you have available and you would just need to write up a proposal from the Council for whatever decision you would deem worthwhile.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Thank you, Megan.

Ted.

that?

MR. KATCHEAK: Mr. Chair. What I would like to see is -- or my question is do we have to modify -- if we decide not to take action to modify the extension from December or January or December to March, do we need to make a modification on the present regulation? I don't know if you understand. The regulation that we are using we would like to see it modified to extend that opening from December to March and how do we do that.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: You got an answer for

MS. KLOSTERMAN: Yep. So thank you. Through the Chair. So what you can do is you can -- for the closure review you can, like I said, do nothing and the closure stays closed or you can turn in a proposal to modify that closure.

 For your other question, if you want to lengthen the Federal regulatory year or regulatory season for that area, then you can turn in a separate proposal to do that as well. So that would be a separate proposal from the Council.

that again.

to go to.

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Are there any other comments or concerns by Council on the phone.

MR. KIRK: Just one, Mr. Chair. I would like our board to keep Unit 22A limited to non-Federal users because that's going to curb our harvesting season of our moose in 22A. That's my concern. I'd like to put a limit on non-Federal users, like maybe open it for a couple weeks and close it after that.

3/7/2017

That's all I have, Mr. Chair.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Thank you, Ron. Is there any -- we're going to have public comments here after a bit. I'm sorry?

MR. LEAN: I have another appointment

CHAIRMAN GREEN: I think we can allow for you to come up, Charlie. That's fine.

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 MR. LEAN: My name is Charlie Lean. I'm the chair of the Northern Norton Sound Advisory Committee and roughly half of your Council are members also, so I don't know that I really represent that body as well as they might. But I did have a comment, kind of a question. Since I'm no longer a paid biologist I can take things a little further than the people who have professional limits on their ability.

The bull:cow ratio that Bill mentioned being very high with bulls and relatively low with cows has struck a note in my mind. The studies that I'm aware of for moose, the bulls are far more likely to go pioneering off and migrate someplace. One possible explanation for that really high bull ratio is that you're seeing immigration from I suppose Unit 18, but someplace where moose are more numerous into the area that's not. So that's an indication that Unit 22 is feeling the effects of that high population to the south and might be colonizing or replenishing Unit 22.

 $$\operatorname{So}\ I$$ just wanted to say that and let people beat me up. I'm sorry, I have another

appointment. I have to run off right now.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Thanks for your comments, Charlie. It's important. Appreciate it.

 $$\operatorname{Any}$$ further comments from Council. I think Elmer you have something.

MR. SEETOT: Elmer. Thank you, Mr. Chair. Due to the high bull ratio -- due to the accessibility of that location, because it looks like that portion is pretty mountainous, and for hunters to go on a moose hunt with all the necessary equipment they have to kind of trek or go into the wilderness to do it on their own without four-wheelers or motorized vehicles. The high bull count, is that due to the geographic location being it's so mountainous?

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Because towards the Kigluaik Mountains we see moose out in the foothills. That's pretty far for me to go through, but wouldn't that be one of the reasons the bull ratio is so high, that they're able to survive predators being in that location? One, it's mountainous locations for those animals.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Bill.

MR. DUNKER: Thank you. It's certainly a possibility, Elmer. In some conversations that I've had with local hunters, particularly in the Unalakleet area, for the most part they are limited to the river corridors for access to those hunting areas. I think the folks here in Nome are more familiar with getting out on ridge tops in four-wheelers and there's a lot of access that takes place outside of the river corridors. It's just not the case down there.

Like I said, they're more or less limited to those river corridors to access some of those hunting areas, so it's certainly possible that that bull:cow ratio may be influenced by harvest patterns in the area. They've seen similar things just on the other side of the divide there in composition surveys on the Huslia River and in some of the portions of like the Nulato River where they have similar access issues. They're pretty much limited to the river corridors and as a result can't get into some of the portions of the more mountainous areas where they tend to see these higher bull:cow ratios as a result.

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CHAIRMAN GREEN: Thank you, Bill. question for you is when was this survey taken? I've seen these kind of concentrations in the fall time during breeding season. I used to fly all over the place, so nothing new to me.

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MR. DUNKER: So generally we try and do fall composition surveys in November. That's when we have snow conditions to provide for good sightability of the animals. This particular one took place I think it was November 29th, 30th and December 1st, so it's certainly those post-rutting aggregations of animals that we're looking for.

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As I mentioned earlier, our intent when we go out and do those things is to spread our effort equally among all the different habitat types so that we do account for some of those animals that are spending that portion of time along the river corridors.

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Generally speaking, we find, like you're saying, the large groups of bulls with cows up in the headwaters of all the associated tributaries and then we'll tend to find single cows or cows with calves along the river corridors. So we were very cognizant of that and made sure that we spread our effort out relative to the available habitat on the landscape.

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CHAIRMAN GREEN: Thank you, Bill. brings to mind that these animals are moving up high in these areas and these headwaters of these tributaries. It's about breeding at that time and they're Where did they come from? Fish and Game concentrated. doesn't have an answer for that obviously. Is it possible that 18 is affecting 22A remainder? It could be, but we don't know. You're still wanting to study that further.

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One of the things I'd remind the Council is that we are about subsistence over everything. That's our charge.

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MR. KATCHEAK: Mr. Chair.

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Mr. Ted. CHAIRMAN GREEN:

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MR. KATCHEAK: I'd like to add to what I said earlier, but I'll go a little bit beyond that.

We have a problem starting October, November, December when the rivers and canals start -- our main obstacle is going to mainland from St. Michael Island. We're divided by canal as some of you are aware and the canal is pretty wide. Maybe two, three hundred feet wide. So during the time when we want to go out and harvest moose is those times.

3/7/2017

So if there was a way to build a bridge from St. Michael Island to mainland, that would be nice. We have poor people. We live in sort of semi-poverty. Our problem is unique and it's almost like living in Savoonga and Gambell, I guess, but that's how things are. Our climate is changing. I think the result is like somebody said, you need 18 moose population growing so big.

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Like someone said, these male they survive. The female and calf are very vulnerable, especially the calf, so we would have a lot of mortality like in the past probably that our moose populations were low, but now we've started to see and hunt moose.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Thank you, Ted.

Is there anybody online.

MR. KIRK: Yeah, Mr. Chair. Ron Kirk. I'd just like to make one more comment. I sure would like to extend our moose season because, as you're aware, this year we weren't able to harvest moose because of no snow on the ground and no way to get up to the mountains because of our river drainages. Now that we have snow on the ground, we can't harvest moose because it's closed and if we do harvest moose, we're going to end up in court.

That's the reason why I want to extend our moose season from December to March 31st because right now it's accessible and we can't harvest it. When it was harvesting time, we couldn't get it because there was no accessibility. We didn't have enough snow on the ground and it's a long ways to travel and we couldn't cross the rivers. That's my concern.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Thank you, Ron. think we have the room to do that as a Council or individuals can do that or submit proposals at this time also for that extension that you're requesting.

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What I need to know is if there's anybody else that has comment on 17-01 here on the Council.

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(No comments)

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CHAIRMAN GREEN: It doesn't sound like anybody on the phone has any more. Bill and Megan, I think we've got that one run down. Do you have another one, something else to speak to, Megan?

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MS. KLOSTERMAN: Yes, Mr. Chair. to clarify, we do need action on the Closure Review 15-09 as well as the Special Action 17-01.

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CHAIRMAN GREEN: Karen.

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MS. DEATHERAGE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Just so the Council understands, after you take action on those two proposals the Chair is going to open up the floor to make proposals. So at that time Mr. Katcheak you can propose to extend the moose hunting season into March as you've been discussing.

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Thank you.

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MR. KATCHEAK: Last day of March is probably 31st.

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CHAIRMAN GREEN: So I'm trying to think of how we're going to handle this. We've got two actions, so we need two motions. We're going to separate them. So at this time what the Federal Subsistence Board is recommending is that they oppose any changes for this Wildlife Closure 15-09A, B and C. So I'm asking for a motion on -- a friendly motion.

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Go ahead, Karen.

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MS. DEATHERAGE: Pardon me. Mr. Chair, the proponent of Wildlife Special Action 17-01 is in the room and would like to testify. Mr. Kronberger, you're welcome to come up to the table and testify.

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1 Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Sir, you have the

floor.

MR. KRONBERGER: Through the Chair. Sorry. The flight got cancelled yesterday and I couldn't make it and stuff. So I apologize that I wasn't here sooner.

3/7/2017

I did propose Special Action 17-01. One clarification. I believe my special action was just for it to be open for September 1st through September 30th. That was all I was requesting in that special action.

I'm a registered guide. I operate out of Unalakleet. I've been there for over 10 years. Also I'm a registered guide in the northern part of Unit 18. So I'm in the southern part of 22 and the northern part of 18. So I am on the ground seeing the moose going back and forth between 18 and the remainder of 22A. The moose don't know where the boundary is at. It's the rolling hills. It's easy. There's lots of passes.

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So we're also out there spring grizzly bear hunting, so we're taking inventory of what we're seeing during the spring in 22A and 18. The moose population correlates from all of our observations out there much closer to Unit 18 than it does to what is being reporting in the central part of 22A. So we don't see any moose population difference between the remainder of 22A and Unit 18. Unit 18 has got one of the highest populations in the state. It's got a two moose limit for residents and then you go over the ridge and you have the same population density and it's closed.

 We've been out there taking inventory and keeping track. We have lots of cows that have twins. Like Mr. Dunker had mentioned, there's a high bull:cow ratio. My proposal is so we could allow for guides that have been operating in that area. That is a varied load area. We've heard testimony it's not easy to access. We're doing it by Super Cub and doing some by backpack. We're not using four-wheelers, we're not using motorized vehicles. Like I heard mention, it is mountainous. So we're able to harvest moose any

we're not coming across or encountering any subsistence users while we're out there in the field.

Another thing is we are -- you know, my clients that show up are -- the contract allows them to take the backstraps and tenderloins home along with the horns and cape, but we're donating all of the meat to the village of Unalakleet. I've already started conversations with Ravn to try to get some of that -- when there's space available, to try to get some of the moose quarters to be transported to other places.

Maybe Shaktoolik, maybe Stebbins/St. Michael. Wherever we see a need.

So we're making sure that the moose in the area, very little of that is leaving the area.

Along with that we've been harvesting grizzly bears at a high rate. We also operate in the northern part of 22A and the grizzly bear harvest has been -- we've been putting a hurt on them and I think that is having some effect on the moose calves and the population rebound. I would hope that you guys would take that into account. We're trying to do our part to help the moose population come back.

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Also one thing, I know you guys are about subsistence. I think if the guides in the area and the local villagers could work together, like I said, with the meat. Also a lot of our clients are participating in other subsistence activities that benefits the local villagers. A lot of handicrafts that are made, mittens, gloves, hats, baskets, ivory, is being purchased because we're able to have those for clients that come out there. And they're very respectful of your traditions and what you guys have to offer. That's another thing that I think, as I was reading this, is a real benefit to local communities.

So I know you guys are about subsistence. I did put in a proposal for the northern part of 22 because we're seeing an increase in moose population there, but we're not seeing it like we are in the remainder of 22A.

One thing to go with Mr. Dunker's -- you know, the matrix that they're using to evaluate the number of moose that are there, 90 percent of that land border that happens in the remainder of 22A is bordering Unit 21 and mostly Unit 18. The habitat and

the geography, that habitat is much closer related to Unit 18 than it is in the central part of Unit 22.

So I know we're talking about there being some traveling during the rutting times, but we're seeing a high population of moose in 22A during the spring. Both bulls and cows having calves. So, with that, I would just hope that with the Subsistence Board and with the Native communities that the guides can work together and make it a win/win for everybody.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Thank you for your

13 comments.

Any comments from Council.

MR. KATCHEAK: Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Ted.

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MR. KATCHEAK: Mr. Kronberger, we have a reindeer herd I'm sure you're aware of and like you spoke earlier about using handicrafts out of reindeer or moose bones and antlers, that's our competition right there. We're trying to promote the reindeer herd and this talk about competing with our, like you said, culture I wouldn't feel comfortable you promoting or someone to make the handicraft or competing with our reindeer herd handicrafts.

One of the things I thought is we're not as mobile as you are and, like you said, places you go to that we'd like to go to is a distance away. So it's a really confusing issue when you have a guide coming around because we can qualify to be guides too. We need that money. If you just give us moose, then how do we get money? We have a problem trying to make ends meet while things are happening besides what's going on locally.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Thank you, Ted.

Leland.

 MR. OYOUMICK: If you're intercepting our moose before they come to us, how do you know? A lot of those folks at home they like to go out and harvest their own and butcher it the way they like to. I'm sure some people need what you're giving to them,

but I don't. If you intercept the moose way up there before they get to us, then that's a problem.

MR. KRONBERGER: Through the Chair.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Go ahead, Lance.

MR. KRONBERGER: Responding to Mr. Katcheak. I think you misunderstood me. Our clients are buying the handicrafts that the Native community is making. We are spending lots of money. Ravn has lots of stuff that's brought down from Shaktoolik, things that are brought in that they're purchasing. I wasn't saying that they're taking things to make handicrafts. I was reiterating that we're purchasing them while we're out there in the villages.

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Mr. Leland, I don't know that -- I'm sure hoping that we're not intercepting the moose that are coming close to you. It's a long ways from the head of the Golsovia River to the Unalakleet River. I don't know that the moose are traveling that far. That's not what I'm seeing. I'm not going to say that they're not.

What I'm trying to say is that we are trying to benefit the locals and I know in the town of Unalakleet that people we have donated meat to have been very, very respectful and very thankful that we were able to do it because some of those people weren't able to go out and get it on their own. That's why we don't hunt in the central area around the town of Unalakleet. We try to be a lot of places that are a long ways from town.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Thank you. I'm going to ask Megan to reiterate what the OSM has proposed so people are fresh with that.

MS. KLOSTERMAN: I just want to clarify that you want me to go over the OSM preliminary conclusion.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Please.

 $\,$ MS. KLOSTERMAN: The OSM preliminary conclusion is to oppose Wildlife Special Action 17-01 due to a lack of evidence that the population continues to grow.

CHAIRMAN GREEN:

Page 121

MR. KATCHEAK: Mr. Chair. One more comment. We'd like to continue our hunts, but like you said these are a distance away, they're remote. I've hunted moose in the past all the way to Golsovia, to Otter Creek. You probably know where they are. If we can't find an animal, we go distant. Like you said, it's remote and mountainous. When you bring that up

it's remote and mountainous. When you bring that up that you go out to remote areas, then I've been there.

12 Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Thank you, Ted.

Thank you.

Any further comment.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Okay. At this time I'm going to ask for about a 10-minute recess. We've been here for about an hour now. Before we take any action on this.

Grab your coffee.

MR. KIRK: Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Go ahead, Ron.

MR. KIRK: This is for the guide. You're guiding hunters into the remainder of 22A and harvesting moose. Can you have some of that moose delivered to St. Michael and Stebbins for our subsistence use because our accessibility is real hard to get moose sometimes especially during our open season. The tussocks up in the mountains are pretty rough for four-wheelers, so it's pretty hard for us residents of St. Michael and Stebbins to harvest moose. We'd surely appreciate it if the guide can make sure that we get some of that moose that they're harvesting.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Thanks, Ron. I think there's a lot of land in here that's State land also, correct?

MR. KRONBERGER: Correct. It's

checkerboard State selected, so that's where we are conducting our hunts right now. It's a little bit problematic because we've got to be paying attention not to drainages or rivers, we've got to be paying attention to a GPS line.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Thank you for that clarification. At this time I am going to say a 10-minute recess. I don't think there's anybody else on the line there that has anything to add at this point. It is 18 after.

(Off record)

(On record)

CHAIRMAN GREEN: I'd like to call the meeting back to order. It's 10:53. Our 10-minute break. They're made out of elastic in Nome, Alaska. We can stretch them a little bit here and there.

(Laughter)

CHAIRMAN GREEN: All the Council Members are here. We've got people online. Ron, are you online?

MR. KIRK: Yeah, I'm online.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Did Fred get online? I think Fred was trying to fly in this morning.

MR. GRAY: I was on the same plane.
CHAIRMAN GREEN: He's here? You were on the same plane?

(Pause)

 CHAIRMAN GREEN: Okay. For the order of things we're going to take up the special action WSA 17-01. At this time the wording for the motion is to take action on Wildlife Special Action Request WSA 17-01 submitted by Lance Kronberger of Eagle River. He's requesting Federal public lands closure in the Unit 22A remainder moose hunt area be rescinded September 1st through September 30, 2017 to coincide with the State's non-resident moose season.

At this time I'm asking for a friendly

motion to support.

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MR. GRAY: I so move for discussion.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Is there a second.

MR. AHMASUK: I second.

MR. SEETOT: Second.

MR. SEETOT: Second.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Now we're in

discussion. Mr. Gray.

MR. GRAY: I'm sorry for showing up late. I've been trying to get here from Anchorage for -- they say third time's a charm. This is the third jet I got on.

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Anyway, I tried to fill myself in and I understand a little bit about what's going on and so on and so forth. I just want to make it real clear that the reason I'm sitting at this table is representing subsistence. You know, if other factors can be brought into that world, so be it, but subsistence is number one.

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I have a couple of concerns. One concern, we really don't have a number of animals in this area that we're talking about. I guess you're the guide, are you? I had talked to you a little bit about it. I talked some to Bill about what's going on and what can be done in the future on this.

Again, my concern is where are our Native people are at in this scenario at this time. I looked up the numbers for people taking moose out of that area for so many years and our local people, according to the State and the Feds, they're not taking animals out of there and I cannot believe that. I lived in White Mountain and if there's 10 animals to be shot, those animals got shot.

 I just can't believe that four animals are coming out to two or three villages a year. I think there's something wrong with the numbers. I would like to see the State and the Feds work together to get a better handle on how many animals are actually being shot in this area.

This proposal is coming into this area in my mind without a clear understanding of how many animals are in there. They just surveyed the Unalakleet area and they've got a good idea what's going on in Unalakleet, but we really don't have an idea what's going on in this, what do you call it, area.

Again, I would like to see Fish and Game and the Federal people work together to look at numbers and actually get a good handle on numbers and recruitment and those things. If we're going to change our game and change how we offer hunting and so on, we need to do it on good data. We can't do it on just something that's picked out of the sky.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Thank you, Tom. I'm going to ask Nikki to present something there that just came up on numbers.

MS. BRAEM: Thanks. Hi, Tom. Speaking to the question about level of local harvest out of St. Michael and Stebbins, you missed yesterday, so I'm actually now here with the National Park Service in Nome, but having worked for the State I have all that community harvest data kind of in my head or at my fingertips.

In addition to some of the harvests that they mentioned, local harvest estimates of harvest, not the harvest reporting system, but the community harvest estimates, which are probably familiar with us talking about in other venues.

 Kawarek did some community harvest studies back mid 2000s, I think 2005-6 and St. Michael they estimated 17 moose in that 12-month period and in Stebbins they estimated in the same 12-month period 26 moose. There's also some unpublished data from the State side of things, which will be published presumably in the next six months, where the Division of Subsistence estimated -- and this is a preliminary estimate, I'll caution you there, of 20 moose in 2013. That would be by the community of Stebbins.

I don't have the harvest location information off the top of my head or in my back pocket, so I can't tell you where those moose were taken. Though I think if you look at the Kawarek

report at some point you could probably figure that out. I think they did some location stuff.

3/7/2017

So I just wanted to make you aware there is more stuff available. It just wasn't online and available. That's all I have to say about that.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Thank you, Nikki. What that tells me is there more hunting pressure locally and they are accessing.

Tommy.

MR. GRAY: Yeah. Again, I urge Bill and -- I forgot your name, young lady.

MS. KLOSTERMAN: Megan.

2.0

MR. GRAY: Megan. I urge you guys to do -- you know, go to your bosses or whoever. I don't want to see a crash in animals. I mean if we've got a healthy resource -- if I was a guide sitting in the audience, I would be saying, ah, things are going bad, plan two, and I would go somewhere else to address this issue.

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My concern again is we all had a crash on the Seward Peninsula. I mean we went from 8,000 animals to a couple thousand animals and for what? You know, why? There was no need for it. Just looking at what she just said, there's 43 animals in the past that's been taken. I can't believe that today there isn't 43 animals being taken. To me it doesn't sound right.

So I think the harvest is a whole lot higher than -- I heard 28 animals in this general area the remainder can be taken. If there's 43 animals being taken in the mid 2000s, I personally can't believe that the people aren't still taking those kind of numbers.

 Somehow I urge both of you guys, the Feds and the State, to work together to get those numbers because I'm sure this issue isn't going to die here today.

any other Council Members here that wish to jump into the discussion here.

Ron, you're online.

MR. KIRK: Yes, Mr. Chair. I'd like to talk numbers, like Nikki just mentioned. The harvest amount of numbers that we get in our area is not what we normally get in the remainder of 22A. Now those numbers you're getting are true, but they're not harvested from 22A. When 22A season closes and Unit 18 opens, we go down to Unit 18, purchase a permit and harvest moose from Unit 18.

That's where that big number comes from saying that Stebbins and St. Michael are harvesting 43 moose. Most of it comes from Unit 18 because we don't see that abundance of moose in our area. Our accessibility is limited to harvesting moose because it's hard for us, like I stated earlier, to take a four-wheeler and ride over those tussocks, which are pretty big up there.

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A lot of times we go out and try to harvest moose in September and it closes and we never harvest any, so what we do is we try and save money for gas and go down to Unit 22A, purchase a permit down there and then harvest our moose from that area. We come up here and bring it home and that's where the figures come from. So there's a misunderstanding on the bigger amount of how much moose is harvested in our area between Stebbins and St. Michael.

That's all I have to say, Mr. Chair.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Thank you, Ron. I'd entertain any other Council Members' comments, concerns.

Brandon.

 MR. AHMASUK: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Hearing the concerns from the residents of the area and it's getting harder and harder, the cost of living is going up and up all the time, they're having a harder and harder time just trying to harvest moose. The harvest data specifically for 22A remainder is showing

that the local resident harvest has been declining, yet the non-resident harvest is increasing.

Just like Mr. Gray, for me subsistence is first, yet if we -- in my mind, if we approve this, we're taking away from the tables from the residents of that region. So, myself, I can't support this.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Thank you, Brandon.

Any other comments from Council.

MR. KIRK: Just one more comment, Mr. Chair. Ron Kirk again. I support Brandon's comment there because we don't have -- like I keep saying, we don't have the accessibility to harvest moose to put on our tables, whereas the people that are coming have accessibility and we don't, so I don't support this either.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Thank you, Ron.

Tom, go ahead.

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MR. GRAY: Okay. One thing that I want to make real clear is all my life I've been -- not all my life, but I used to own a reindeer herd and I've sat on all these committees. When we talk about a resource and Fish and Game comes in the door and says there's 100 moose available and we can maintain that forever, I think it's up to the locals to take advantage of that.

 If the locals aren't going to take advantage of it, then the guides are going to come in and -- I, myself, am a guide and I fully support the locals. I lived in the village for 30 years. I've spent my whole life here. Nome is a big village. I think locals should have first opportunity. But if locals don't take advantage of it, I will vote to support the guides. And I am a guide, but it's locals first. I really think that our neighbors and our people need to have the first advantage at this.

Anyway, I just wanted to make that

 clear.

didn't know if you got Fred. Okay, he's recognized.

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Are there any other comments, Council.

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(No comments)

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Page 129
                     CHAIRMAN GREEN:
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                                       So my....
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                     MR. GRAY:
                                 Question.
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                     CHAIRMAN GREEN:
                                       I was going to make a
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     comment.
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                                 I was just making sure.
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                     MR. GRAY:
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                     CHAIRMAN GREEN:
                                      So I've heard Tommy's
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     comments there and understand full well what he's
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                     If there's not enough local
     talking about.
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     utilization, that he's going to advocate otherwise. I,
     like Tommy, have hunted all my life here too and my
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     thing is I'm sitting at this Council because of
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     subsistence. As he said and others here at the table,
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     subsistence comes first.
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                     So I haven't heard enough up-to-date
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     data to make a decision on this, so I'm going to vote
     to oppose it. Now I think I have somebody over here on
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     the microphone that wants to bring something.
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                     MR. GRAY: No.
                                      I was going to end the
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     discussion and make you vote on it.
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                      (Laughter)
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                     CHAIRMAN GREEN:
                                       Tommy called for the
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     question. At this time I'm going to ask for a vote.
     All those in favor of supporting Special Action 17-01
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     say aye.
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                      (No aye votes)
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                     CHAIRMAN GREEN: All those against same
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     sign.
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                     IN UNISON:
                                  Aye.
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                     CHAIRMAN GREEN: Motion fails.
                                                      So we
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     move on to 15-09.
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                     MR. GRAY:
                                Louis, can I?
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                     CHAIRMAN GREEN:
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                                       Tommy.
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                     MR. GRAY:
                                 I just want to urge the
     State and the Feds -- you've kind of heard our
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discussion. We need more information in that area. I would like to see you guys work together and maybe with subsistence or Kawerak or somebody to get realistic numbers. I mean when we talk about four animals versus 40-some animals in subsistence, that's a huge difference. We can't have that.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Thank you, Tom. Like I said, the lack of data, that's where I do my -- I've got to have information to make informed decisions. Down the line, if this was to come up again and we had more data that would be consistent with what you're saying, Mr. Kronberger....

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ KRONBERGER: It's hard to get data with the budget.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Yeah. We're trying to make these people do their job so we can do our job.

MR. KRONBERGER: Right.

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CHAIRMAN GREEN: Best information is best decision. So thank you for your approach to the table for us. Thanks.

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Megan, can you speak to this closure so that Fred can kind of catch up here a little bit. I want him to be comfortable when he makes his decision.

Thank you.

MS. KLOSTERMAN: Yes, Mr. Chair. So the closure review 15-09 is just reviewing the current closure that's in place in 22A. There are closures in place in all of the hunt areas in 22A. Currently in the North Unit of 22A Federal public lands are closed to moose harvest except by residents of Unit 22A. In Central Unit 22A, Federal public lands are closed to moose harvest except by residents of Unalakleet and Unit 22A remainder, which is the southernmost portion of 22A. Federal public lands are closed to moose harvest except by residents of Unit 22A.

 So the Council can choose to maintain the status quo, which would just leave all these closures in place, or they can choose to do away with the closures or they can choose to modify the closures,

that the 22C would be to align the spring date with the -- no, no. The new State regulation for next spring. So it would be April 1st to May 31st. But then for 22B to align the one bear -- delete the one bear every year and bring it to two bear every year. That way there's no confusion among user groups.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Thanks. Now what we need to do is we need to word that motion if we're going to take action on it.

Tommy.

MR. GRAY: Okay. And I don't know enough about the Federal laws. When they went to two bears a year in 22B, when that takes effect, those bears shot in 22B can be sold. I think we need to look at our paperwork or whatever it is and be advised, can we sell animals, can we sell skins, claws? What can we sell? What can we do and how is this going to impact what's in place today versus what's going to be in place in the future.

The dates I really don't care about. The dates I'm good with. I do have a problem with two bears a year and I'd vote against that. But I do know there's other issues that we need to understand before it actually is voted on.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Thank you, Tommy.

Megan, do you have something to offer.

MS. KLOSTERMAN: Yeah. Through the Chair. If I understand correctly, under Federal regulations bear parts can only be sold if they are turned into handicrafts. So you cannot just sell a hide straight up.

So it would have to be turned into a craft, yes.

 CHAIRMAN GREEN: Good question, Mr. Gray. Megan. I'm going to ask for a little time here on the sideline to figure out what we're going to do or are we going to just.....

MS. DEATHERAGE: It's up to you.

piece. I don't agree with the two bears a year and I'm going to vote against it. I feel the population is going down and the bear population is getting blamed 3 for a lot of wolf predatory actions. Anyway, I really think the population is dropping already and we're kind of jumping the gun here I feel.

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CHAIRMAN GREEN: Thank you, Tommy.

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Brandon.

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MR. AHMASUK: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Megan, I don't know if -- it is for residents only, but I don't know if I have to mention it in the proposal.

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MR. GRAY: You said align regulations.

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MR. AHMASUK: Okay.

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CHAIRMAN GREEN: Is there any other discussion on the motion.

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MR. SEETOT: Is that 22D?

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> 22B. CHAIRMAN GREEN:

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MR. SEETOT: Okay. B?

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CHAIRMAN GREEN: Not D, B. Anybody

online. Ron.

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MR. KIRK: I support this motion because we're having problems with fish up in that area. Like one of the elders in Nome said a long time ago, Joe Kachorek said that the elders a long time ago when he was young the elders back then they killed a bear so the fish can repopulate. I believe if we do kill some of the bears, our fish will repopulate in that area, so I support this motion.

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CHAIRMAN GREEN: Thank you, Ron. this time I'm going to ask for a vote unless there's more discussion.

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Mr. Gray.

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MR. GRAY: The only point that I wanted to make sure that everybody understood was if you're hunting under State regulations and shoot a bear on

to go ahead and entertain a motion to extend the moose 1 2 season to the end of March from December to end of March 31st for Unit 22A, which includes Unalakleet and 3 the remainder of 22A. I so move. 4 5 6 CHAIRMAN GREEN: Is there a second. 7 8 MR. KATCHEAK: Second. 9 Any discussion. 10 CHAIRMAN GREEN: 11 MR. GRAY: I do, Louis. 12 13 14 CHAIRMAN GREEN: Okay, Tommy. 15 MR. GRAY: Usually when you talk 16 17 proposals and you go forward with things there's some people behind it other than ourselves at the table. I 18 guess I'm reaching out to find out has this been 19 discussed at the IRA Council? Where has this thing 2.0 stemmed from and how has it grown? 21 22 I'd love to see the local people behind 23 it, but if it's just us at the table making that 24 25 decision, I'm a little bit edgy. You know, Unalakleet went through a process of shutting their moose hunting 26 down so it could grow and they shut it down for years 27 and now they've got it back. 2.8 29 30 Are they ready to step up and open it up another two or three months? That's my big question 31 32 33 MR. KIRK: Mr. Chair. Ron. 34 35 CHAIRMAN GREEN: Thank you. 36 Go ahead, Ron. 37 38 39 MR. KIRK: To answer your question, Tom, yeah, it's been discussed in our community, both 40 in Stebbins and St. Michael. We have a hard time 41 trying to harvest during the open season because of our 42 climate change. We don't have the accessibility to 43 cross the river. When we finally get accessibility --44 45 like right now we finally got snow on the ground, which we didn't have when it was open. We didn't have the 46 47 snow on the ground and we couldn't cross the river. 48 Now that it's closed we've got 49

accessibility and we can't harvest it because if we try to harvest it we're going to end up going to court and giving up our subsistence food for our table. So that's the reason why we're trying to open this area up.

If the motion has to fall to where it has to stipulate remainder of 22A, then that's the way I can word it, to have the remainder of 22A extended. If that's how the motion has to read.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Thanks, Ron.

Tommy wants to hear from Leland.

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MR. OYOUMICK: What they're doing in Unalakleet is setting a quota. You know that. When they reach it, it shuts down, even the winter hunt. We don't have enough moose there. There's some kids that did a bad thing last spring and killed maybe five or six moose and just left them. They didn't try to bring them home and that's probably going to affect us because of what they did.

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Not everybody is that way at home. Some of them stay within the law. We don't know how much moose there are, but they're high in the hills. We know that because the bears are in the river where they fish are when the water is high. They chase the moose to the hills and that's where they are. I don't know if they do their surveys in the hills or where.

When you make a moose call in moose season in the river, they come down to the river, so we know they're there. They're just hard to see.

MR. GRAY: I guess my question to Leland would be are you guys meeting your quota? Do you need a longer season to meet that quota? Are you happy with the season that you have? Are you guys leaving any animals on the table?

 MR. OYOUMICK: When the quota is not before the day -- they set a day. If the quota is not met by that day, then they extend it. As long as the population comes up, we're happy with it. I think it's working.

MR. GRAY: So would it be okay to leave Unalakleet out of this proposal recommendation and stay status quo where you're at or would you like to see that March 31st?

MR. OYOUMICK: That's kind of not for me to decide. I'd have to talk to people from home before I gave you an answer. I'm just one from home.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Good point.

MR. KATCHEAK: Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Go ahead, Ted.

MR. KATCHEAK: Tom, we are working under consent, the majority of the people of Stebbins and leaders and St. Michael has discussed this before. Somewhere along the line I heard if the moose that come up and usually bulls travel a distance and if this resolution that was submitted by the game guide earlier, is they would intercept those moose that would go in that Unalakleet area, and so a lot of cow moose we want that, but we need those bulls to keep the population up.

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CHAIRMAN GREEN: Okay. So we've got a motion on the table. The maker of the motion talked about amending the motion to just 22A remainder. I think what I'm going to suggest is that this proposal comes out of individuals. Maybe St. Michael and Stebbins tribal councils could get together and write a proposal and submit it.

When is the deadline?

MS. DEATHERAGE: Mr. Chair. At this point there is no deadline due to the limits that we have currently on the Federal Register. We're hoping to get proposals in by the end of April, I believe.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Okay.

 MS. KLOSTERMAN: I was just going to say, yeah, the call for proposals hasn't gone out yet. So typically the call for proposals, whenever it goes out, will be open for approximately 45 days, I think it is, but we don't have that yet, so we're not sure when it closes.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Okay. Thank you. 2 if St. Michael's community and Stebbins' community feels strongly about this proposal, maybe that's where 3 it should be taken up and then there could be some 4 5 communication with Unalakleet because they're part of this area. 6 7 Once it comes to us, then that's when 8 9 the Council could take action on it. So I think that's the more appropriate way. I'm thankful that Tommy 10 brought that up and Leland's honesty about he's not 11 willing to step up for the whole community without 12 13 having that conversation. I think that's the best way to handle this. 14 15 I would ask Ted, did you have 16 17 something? 18 I don't think I have 19 MR. KATCHEAK: 20 My mind is spent. anymore. 21 Would that work for 22 CHAIRMAN GREEN: 23 you though? 24 MR. KATCHEAK: Yes. 25 We need to consent not just Stebbins, St. Michael, Unalakleet, our 26 neighbors. I didn't know these things would affect 27 them too, the decision we make. 2.8 29 30 Thank you. 31 CHAIRMAN GREEN: So the maker and the 32 33 second would rescind the motion. 34 35

MR. KATCHEAK: I so move.

Ron.

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MR. KIRK: Mr. Chair. Ron Kirk. I'm the original maker of the motion, I am kind of hesitant, but I will go ahead and rescind my motion.

CHAIRMAN GREEN:

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CHAIRMAN GREEN: I thank you for that, Ron, and I think that when you take it up at the community level it will have more weight and when it gets back to the Council we'll revisit it and I think if that's how it works out, we'll probably support it wholeheartedly.

With that -- oh, Fred. Yes. 1 2 3 MR. ENINGOWUK: This is Fred. 4 wondering, you know, if Stebbins and St. Michael wish 5 to move forward with this and was wondering like in 22E 6 what the caribou, there is a specific line, not the whole Unit 22 is not open for caribou hunting and was 7 wondering if it can be done that way if it can be area 8 specific where it won't interfere with the moose that 9 Unalakleet hunts. I see some rivers on this map, you 10 know. I'm just wondering if it can be a specific area 11 where they can do this proposal. 12 13 14 CHAIRMAN GREEN: Thanks for your 15 comment, Fred. I think..... 16 17 MR. KIRK: Mr. Chair. 18 19 CHAIRMAN GREEN: Go ahead, Ron. 20 MR. KIRK: Yeah, that's the reason why 21 I spoke out earlier to see if I can restrict it to only 22 the remainder of 22A. If it's going to affect 23 Unalakleet, I'd like to open only the remainder of 22A, 24 25 our area, because we don't have the accessibility that Unalakleet has to harvest our moose. That's my concern 26 there. 27 2.8 29 CHAIRMAN GREEN: Thanks for your 30 comments, Ron. And like I said, I think it's better when it comes from the communities. The proposal is 31 written up, introduced and then we will hammer it out 32 33 at our next meeting under the cycle of things. 34 35 Megan, did you have something to add? 36 MS. KLOSTERMAN: Yes, Mr. Chair. 37 just a quick comment. This could be more complicated 38 of a proposal to turn in for the entirety of Unit 22A 39 because there is no winter season for the other two 40 portions. There's only winter season for the remainder 41 42 currently. 43 44 CHAIRMAN GREEN: Thank you for that 45 clarification, Megan. 46 47 MR. KIRK: I've got one more quick 48 comment.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Go ahead, Ron.

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MR. KIRK: Fish and Game is going to get a call today from St. Michael because they're trying to work with Stebbins today to get permission to go harvest a moose because we're having our annual potlatch and we don't have that much meat to put on our table to feed our guests that are coming up from the Yukon. So they are going to get a call today both from St. Michael and from Stebbins to go out there and harvest a moose today.

That's my comment.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Thanks, Ron. I think we've pretty well ironed it all out here and I think we're getting right down to the last thing here on the agenda is closing comments.

So we'll start with Ted.

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MR. KATCHEAK: Thank you, fellow Council Members and public, agencies. As you see, we have a unique problem that is affecting both the villages, so we are at the mercy of the weather. Like Ron said earlier, the canal, not the river, the canal that is dividing the island to the mainland is frozen. It's got snow and now we can go up to the hills and sometimes mountain to hunt our, in this case, reindeer and moose.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Thank you, Ted.

Charles.

MR. SACCHEUS: Yeah, this fall we had a little problem with our -- we had no snow until th last part of November. It makes it pretty hard for us to go out and get caribou on Koyuk River. You have to go up there and them rivers never freeze and you can't go up there with your four-wheelers because there was no ice on the rivers.

Another thing what they were catching from that Koyuk River, they were catching mostly wild reindeer and we never get too many this year because some of them caribou line up and went up north the last

part of November while there was no snow.

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Anyway, moose season last fall wasn't that good. We had a lot of problems getting moose. There was too many wolves in our area last fall and it scares some of those hunters when they go hunting. Those wolves surround them at nighttime and howl all around them. So a lot of predators this fall, bears and wolves.

 But anyway we had -- when the snow finally comes down and the rivers freeze, that was around first part of December. That's when they started to catch caribou partly from Hettick Creek River. Anyway, we didn't have no ice in the bay until the first part of December, so that was kind of hard for people to get beluga last fall.

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Other than that, whenever somebody get moose or caribou they always share them with their people in Elim, the ones that got no four-wheelers or snowmachiners. They always give them meat. But anyway we survived the global warming.

That's about all I have. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Thank you, Clarence.

Mr. Seetot.

MR. SEETOT: I guess times are changing. Over the past years that we've been here we have seen a lot of changes due to weather or even though we are separated by mountains and rivers and communities, Unit 22D is very big, but we still have the same problems whether we live in Wales or whether we live in Unalakleet. By getting together we learn from each other what needs to be done or what will happen in the future.

I'd like to thank everybody here especially the staff for bringing us up to date on the issues that are everyday problems for some of our hunters or things we need to look at for the betterment of Unit 22.

That's all I have.

Thank you.

Thank you, Elmer. CHAIRMAN GREEN:

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Mr. Leland.

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MR. OYOUMICK: Yeah, this is the first time I ever get into something like this. Usually I work with my hands and don't have to decide for nobody. But it's a relatively good learning experience and I'll go for it and I'll try to help these guys and my people out.

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Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN GREEN: Thank you, Leland. It's just like playing basketball. You were one of the best at it that I know of. So your addition to this Council is a good one.

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Mr. Eningowuk. Welcome to the Vice

Chair seat.

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I'll take your mic. MR. ENINGOWUK:

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Thank you though.

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(Laughter)

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MR. ENINGOWUK: You know we're going through a climate change and this is the first time in maybe since forever we have open water until January. Strange to hear waves in December. But we're adapting. We are people who adapt to climate change. We adapt to whatever nature throws at us while we're doing our subsistence way of life. We have no other choice but to do that.

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Like I stated before, we need to put climate change as an agenda on this RAC here. North of us asked if we want to put that on the table also to the other RAC.

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We had late snow this year. I believe we finally got it while I was down at Anchorage. been pretty touch trying to hunt caribou until maybe a couple weeks ago. No snow, but we managed to get some caribou. Since I've been gone I believe some of our people are hunting caribou up here even with the declining caribou.

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I stressed to some of our hunters don't leave any behind. When you hunt, you shoot the one and take it, take all of it and that's our way of life. But sometimes we have no other option but to do that because we find some of those animals are sick. We find their internal organs pussy, green, so traditionally we don't take that kind of animal.

Otherwise, you know, I thank you for this given opportunity.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Thank you, Fred.

Mr. Brandon Ahmasuk.

 MR. AHMASUK: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Just like Mr. Oyoumick, this is also my first meeting. I really do enjoy conversing with the other regions, just like the other Council Members here. We have a lot of the same -- you know, we're different areas, but we have a lot of the same concerns.

Thanks to the Staff agency reports. Thanks for keeping the reigns nice and tight on us, keep us in line.

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I hope I represented well. I hope I served good on my first day -- or second day I should say. Thanks.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Thank you, Brandon.

Mr. Gray.

 MR. GRAY: Well, sorry I'm late in getting here. You know, it's a changing time. I've sat on all kinds of boards and I've seen all kinds of things and it seems like lately it's been a change in regulations. We're dealing with State regulations, we're dealing with Federal regulations. So I urge all the players to be as educated as you can when you learn or you get involved in something. I'm getting to be an old man and I'm still learning.

 I think all of us sitting at the table we want our people to have the best of the best and I think that's important. I sat in a village for 30 years and if I didn't get a moose put in the freezer or reindeer meat or caribou, I was pretty hungry. Our

resources are kind of deprived right now, so we've got to make good decisions for our people, I guess.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Thank you, Tom.

Ron, you're on the line.

MR. KIRK: Yes, I'm on the line. I'd like thank the people that brought all the information to us, Fish and Game, the Staff.

I'd like to voice my opinion concerning the extension of our moose harvest season here in Stebbins and St. Michael. Two years in a row we haven't been able to harvest moose with the dates we have set for harvesting. The reason being climate change. Last year the ice was too thin. This year we have high water and a lot of the guys that sit on the table RAC there aren't familiar with our area here.

We have low lands that's right up to ocean level and it's almost 10 miles long from the ocean all the way up to the mountains back there where we go harvest our moose. And this year in December that low land was filled with water. We couldn't cross it with snowmachines. We couldn't get nowhere. We were stuck on our island.

So by the time the moose season closed we still couldn't get to our moose. And now it's all frozen and it's accessibility and we can't even go harvest it. That's the reason why I wanted to propose to extend our season because of climate change. It's having an effect between the Native Village of St. Michael and Stebbins because of our wetlands.

A lot of you aren't familiar with our wetlands. We have a real long stretch of wetlands that go from St. Michael Bay River all the way to Point Romanoff. It's all wetlands, it's flat. Once the ocean rises and goes over that land, it's just all water all over and it stays there until it freezes and we cannot cross it with snowmachines or four-wheelers.

 December is really hard for us to harvest moose. That's the reason why I brought it up. Ted and I were trying to bring it up to extend it is because of climate change. We're having difficulty harvesting moose for our subsistence way of life.

Other than that I enjoyed this meeting. It's been very educational and I hope you've got a better idea of what I just said of why we want to extend our moose harvest and season because we don't have accessibility.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Thank you, Ron. Appreciate your comment.

I guess that leaves mine. According to Jim Magdanz, people have been hunting and fishing on the Seward Peninsula for a good 12,000 years. So that's quite a track record.

It's a pleasure of mine to be a part of this process. I enjoy the roundtable discussions here we have with people from different areas that puts this stuff together.

I do feel for what Ron is talking about is important and I think there will be an avenue for that, Ron, for you and Ted to take that up and get that forwarded to the Federal Subsistence Board to where we can act on it when the proposal is up for a vote.

I'd like to thank the Staff for doing their job and I'd like to thank the public members. I appreciated Charlie coming. He's the chairman of the Northern Norton Sound Advisory Committee. I served on that for 13 years and part of it was as the vice chair when Charlie was working for the Department. So I appreciate his attendance.

I'd like to thank the young lady that was here for the Fisheries Division, Jennifer Bell. That was a first. We've been asking for somebody from that Division to take part in our meetings, so very much appreciated. Thank Jim for sending her over if that's the case.

I think that's just about it. I would like to welcome Leland Oyoumick. I've known him as Book (ph) all my life that I've known him, his nickname. And I'd like to say welcome aboard to Brandon Ahmasuk for his newly appointed seat.

With that, I'd like to say thank you

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